

A. Reynolds

# MICHIGAN



# FARMER,

## AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

To Professional and Practical Farmers.

NUMBER VI.

Why is it that there are so few Agricultural Societies in Michigan? Are the farmers of the Peninsular State less enterprising than those of her older sisters of the Eastern and Middle States, or than some of her sisters in the West?—Or because we need the influence of Cattle Shows and *Agricultural Fairs* less? This certainly is not the fact. We do need such influence; and the apathy manifested by the farmers generally of Michigan, in the formation of Agricultural Societies, indicates any thing rather than that *enterprise* which has been so long, by common consent of our elder sisters, conceded to us. We have enterprise truly—if by enterprise is meant the forsaking of an old, with all its endeared associations, for an *untried state of being*, in a new State—so have the *birds of passage*, this kind of enterprise. We have enterprise, and we are good farmers too,—if half enclosing, running over, and half tilling, large tracts of land, is enterprise and good farming. And as for Cattle Shows, O dear! what a figure most of our farmers would cut, with their stud of horses—their imported (Ohio,) cattle—and their native pointer swine.

But, seriously, we are behind the times in agricultural improvement. Our ambition has been, too much, to excel each his neighbor, in the produce of wheat—and that, too, not by superior cultivation, but by the number of acres he goes over. This state of things can not last long. By this process the country will soon become impoverished. Few ever became rich by this careless manner of farm-

ing. It is the neat, tidy farmer—the one who cultivates *well* what he tills, and raises a little of every thing he has occasion to use in his family, (which can be grown in this climate,) that is the *thrifty*, happy farmer. I know well the difficulties under which most of the farmers of this State have labored—occasioned by a change of times—and that wheat was the only article, which the farmer could raise, that he could sell for *money*; and that the many were in circumstances that *money* they must have. This has induced them to turn all their attention, for the time being, to the growing of wheat—to the neglect of almost every other production. They have given little, if any, attention to the rotation of crops; and, in many instances, that have fallen under my observation, it has cost them all their *surplus of wheat* to purchase those *things* for the comfort of their families which they *might have raised* on their own farms, and had their *surplus* of wheat to spare.

In a community of farmers, where all are pursuing much the same course, or system of farming, there is nothing, by contrast, to stimulate them to change their mode of operation. But let Agricultural Societies be once formed, and annual Shows and *Fairs* be once established, and we should soon witness a new state of things in Michigan.

In the accounts of the various *Agricultural Fairs* and Cattle Shows that have taken place this fall—especially in the Middle and Eastern States—every friend of agricultural improvement, can not but be gratified at the increased interest which is evidently manifested in them by the farming community,—indicating an increased desire to excel in good husbandry.

Perhaps there is no means more efficient for promoting agricultural improvement, than these Annual Shows, with the premiums offered by their Societies—and the increasing zeal, manifested by the friends of agriculture in the formation of Agricultural Societies, argues well for the cause of improved husbandry. The spirit of the age in all matters, is "go-ahead"—yet this spirit seems to affect the farmers of Michigan less than any other class of our citizens. Although the good effects of these associations, and their *fairs*, are apparent, by improved husbandry wherever such societies have been formed, yet there is a strange and unaccountable prejudice, in the minds of many of our farmers, against them—a prejudice against any thing that is new in the mode of farming.

The predilection and reverence of farmers, for old customs, is proverbial. "It is this

prejudice in favor of whatever is old, merely because it is old, and distrust of whatever is new, merely because it is new, that has heretofore been, and is now, I conceive, the most formidable obstacle in the way of improvement in our agriculture." Agricultural Fairs are doing much to drive away these antiquated notions from among our yeomanry—and agricultural papers are doing more. And, as agricultural publications are the most efficient agents in this good work, they should receive the countenance, encouragement, and liberal support of all who appreciate the importance of good husbandry.

Let us then first of all encourage the *Agricultural Press*. What means so powerful—what agent so efficient in disseminating the light of truth, and dispelling the darkness of error. Its influence can hardly be over estimated—and its munificent effects must be commensurate with the encouragement it receives. A more general and more liberal patronage of our own and only agricultural paper, the "MICHIGAN FARMER," is much to be desired—as I believe nothing would tend more to advance the interests of agriculture in this State, than a general circulation of the "*Farmer*" among the farming community of Michigan.

Inquiry is the only road to knowledge.—The most humble farmer may greatly aid these inquiries, and should always do his part. He has only to observe accurately, and note with exactness, the facts that are continually occurring in his own practice, and record all their circumstances. From the observation, and communication of such facts to the public,—through the pages of the Michigan Farmer,—the greatest good may result to agriculture in Michigan. And it is from these materials, and such materials only, that more gifted, inquisitive and learned minds can build up the true Science of Agriculture. The experience of farmers is the corner stone upon which the superstructure of Agricultural Science must be raised.

M. W. OUT EAST.

Jackson County, Oct. 30, 1843.

"SINCE man is but an instrument to direct the machinery placed at his command by Infinite Wisdom, it is not likely that he can discover the minutiae of first causes. He is an observer who ought to make and register the results of his observations; and in proportion as he does so, he will obtain a knowledge of effects from which he may infer the existence of certain general laws."



For the Michigan Farmer.

**Benefits of Agricultural Association.**

MR. MOORE.—The great and increasing attention which is being given to agricultural pursuits in other States, and particularly in the State of N. York—consequent in a great measure upon the efforts of societies formed to promote such objects, and the benefits derived by farmers there, from their connection with such societies—lead me to express the hope that our farmers in Michigan will become more sensible to their true interests, and the best means of promoting them, by encouraging Agricultural Associations.

One of the advantages immediately attendant upon the annual exhibition and fair, is, that it affords a market for many articles of the produce of the farm and the dairy, at a full price. As evidence of the truth of this remark, I would mention that at the last meeting of the Society for this County, a small quantity of butter was presented.—An individual, anxious to secure a good article, became the purchaser of the whole, early in the day—much to the disappointment of several other persons equally desirous to lay in a stock for winter use, and who had also intended to improve this opportunity to do so—and I venture to assert that a large quantity, equally good, would have had a ready sale at the highest price.

As these fairs are usually holden in towns, were it once understood that a good supply of butter and cheese, stocking-yarn, sewing silk of domestic manufacture, linen thread, and the other products of the skilful and well-directed industry of our respected farmers' wives and daughters would then be for sale, there would be no lack of purchasers at good prices.

So, too, of the productions of the farm. If good working oxen, well matched horses, fine milch cows, fat beef cattle, fine woolled sheep, and other things raised and grown by farmers, did not find an immediate market, information would thereby be given to those who wished at some time to be purchasers, of the place where the best of such might be found; but where an agricultural fair is well attended, and the best of the productions of the country exhibited, an opportunity is always offered to sell more or less, *on the spot*, at a good round price.

The annual Cattle Shows, in England, are improved by breeders in the neighborhood to add to and change their stocks, by selling some and buying others. The premiums awarded are a secondary object, and not unfrequently large stocks of superior cattle are entirely disposed of. And so it will be with us, as soon as a proper competition is excited among farmers to produce and exhibit the best animals.

I might safely enlarge upon this subject, and enumerate the different productions, such as seed wheat, seed corn, new varieties of potatoes, and many other articles "too numerous to mention"—all of which are much sought after by farmers, or would be if a desire to excel should be exhibited. But all these things will readily occur to every farmer—and if this hasty sketch of some of the advan-

tages to be derived to farmers by earnest and energetic exertion to sustain and promote the object of Agricultural Societies and Cattle Shows, shall be deemed correct by you, and likely to afford any benefit to others, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

Yours respectfully,

WASHTENAW.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 16, 1843.

**Agricultural Celebrations.**

These festivals of the farmer, held in different sections of the country, show an increasing interest in the cause of agriculture, and that improvements are going on in all its various departments, and its kindred branches. Agricultural societies are becoming more numerous, more important and extensive in their operations, and they are bringing to their aid the most talented men in the country.

They are in fact the most popular, interesting, and useful celebrations of the present day, and in them is something always new and varied—something that engages the attention and delights the mind of people of humble attainments, and yet opens a wide field for the investigation of the most exalted capacity.—The attendance of ladies on these fairs, as well as the products of their taste and skill, give to these exhibitions great additional interest, and a more social character. Every good cause must prosper to which they give their influence. They spread around the festive scene the pleasures of "Sweet Home," and its nameless charms.

We have visited as many cattle shows as we could conveniently, and given an account of their doings; and where we have not attended we depend on the reports of others, and shall give a general account of most of the exhibitions in New England, as fast as we have room for them.—*Boston Cultivator*.

**STEALING FRUIT.**—Of all the spirits that move the body to act, that which prompts fruit stealing, we think a little the meanest. A fellow who meets us in the highway, and with pistol in hand, demands our purse, we can hold in more respect than we can the sneaking soul, who, under the cover of night, creeps into our garden and robs a favorite fruit tree. Fruit stealing, in this most odious of its forms, is an increasing evil. Many of our friends in the country complain that their early trees are so invariably robbed, as almost to discourage their cultivation of any but winter fruit. Thoughtless boys sometimes trespass in this manner as a "good joke."—Their parents should teach them better; and if they will not, let a public exposure be made of every criminal detected. If this does not effect a reform, let the law do its work.—Such is our advice.—*Salem Obs.*

**The Farmer's Creed.**

Let this be e'er the farmer's creed—  
Of stock, seek out the choicest breed;  
In peace and plenty let them feed;  
Your land sow with the best of seed;  
Let it not dung nor dressing need;  
Enclose and dress it with all speed;  
And you will soon be rich indeed.

**Farmers' Errors and Delusions.**

[UNDER this caption a correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer gives the subjoined essay. Though designed for Western New York we think its contents are equally appropriate to, and for, this meridian.—EDITOR.]

MR. BATEHAM:—You ask in the June Farmer, "What can be done for the benefit of Agriculture in Western New York." I reply, that the stern necessity of the times has at length taught farmers a lesson, which they have long and pertinaciously resisted—to wit, that they can no longer look to legislative action to bring back those high prices which enabled them to riot in idle waste during the palmy days of the paper bubble.

Every farmer, who makes use of his common sense, now relies on himself, and Providence, for all the positive benefits he is to receive. But there is still *one* obstacle in the way of the prosperity of farmers as a class—

They cannot teach, and will not learn.

Ask a farmer if he takes an agricultural paper—nine times out of ten he will say "No; I hate book farming." If perchance you ask the tenth man if he has read a certain article in his last paper, he will reply in the negative, saying, "I did not get my paper from the office until last week." Now what would a poor New York carman, who reads his paper daily, say if he should be told that it took a farmer—a sovereign of Western New York—two weeks to read his little monthly sheet? But ask this same farmer if he has planted his potatoes, and he will say "No; I am waiting for the new of the moon." "Here," says I to myself, "is the legitimate fruit of that stolid ignorance which eschews common sense to seize upon the marvelous." Ask this man, in the fall, if he has potatoes to sell; he will tell you that the season was too dry for his crop to yield well. The crust on his skull is impenetrable—he still hugs the marvelous. Had he planted earlier, and let the moon alone, he would have had the benefit of the early summer rains, and a good crop: here is labor and capital not merely transferred, but sacrificed to Juggernaut.

'T is not many days since I saw a farmer, with three full-grown boys, hauling and spreading his barn-yard manure upon his wheat fallow. I asked him why he did not haul out his manure in the winter, on a sled, and put it on his corn field; as it would thus do more good, and save the hard work in hot weather. He replied, that corn was of no consequence; that "the climate did not suit corn like Jersey," &c. I asked him if he ever knew corn to fail in a well-manured garden. This was an experiment he had never tried, nor did he care to try it. I asked him why he spread his manure in the hot sun, to lose its gasses in the air. He said, because it would be better for the wheat. Here the man spoke wisely; for I have no doubt had this rank manure been kept off the fallow altogether the first crop, at least, would have filled the better for it. "Here," said I to myself, "is labor and capital lost, by besotted, obstinate ignorance."

When I hear a farmer complain that his



wheat is winter killed, I ask him why he did not plough it in, so that the ridges and big lumps thrown up by the plough may be slacked down by the frost upon the roots of the wheat. He will reply, that it is too much work to plough in wheat. Such a man evidently trusts to Providence for a favorable season: but Providence requires works, no less than faith.

How many farmers might save themselves both hard work and capital by fall plowing, by raising the same quantity of corn on two acres that they generally receive from six acres.—'Tis true, that in the fall the days are short, and farmers have much to do; but what land will not pay, in its products alone, for good tillage. I find it is those farmers who never have anything to sell from their farms who complain most of the cost of help, and their inability to obtain it: 'tis after the crib and pork barrels are exhausted that help deserts the farm."

How many farmers go to the flour mills and buy wheat shorts for feed, that are so exhausted of the flour as hardly to blanch a black coat, promising to pay a great price for the same after harvest! How much easier, and more respectable, could a farmer raise the same amount of feed on a few rods of his half-tilled farm, planted with Indian corn! What can excuse such rural economy?

I knew a farmer who last year put all his manure on five acres of corn ground. He got 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and stalks enough to winter his cattle. He can now take \$100 for the flax and flax seed on the same lot, when harvested. In the fall, it will be sown with wheat, and seeded with clover in the spring. This farmer says, that an old sward may sometimes do for corn, but that long manure never fails. He says, that green manure applied to a wheat fallow is very bad farming.

QUARTZ.

**CURIOUS RESULT.**—A friend has shown to us some scions, which he has just received from a gentleman on Grand Isle, Vt., which produce apples partly sweet and partly sour. This singular production was brought about in this manner. A bud was taken from an apple-tree producing sour fruit, another from one producing sweet; the two buds were neatly cut into halves, and a half of each kind joined together, forming a bud which was inserted in the stock as usual.

We have often heard of this method of producing two distinct varieties of fruit in the same apple, but we have doubted it, and though our information appears to come now from a very respectable source, we are rather incredulous, though such a thing may be possible. It is easily tested, and we hope the point will be settled. Our friend thinks to test it by getting the two kinds of fruit from the scions sent him, but whatever fruit they may produce will prove nothing, unless there is proof of their origin. We have seen of natural fruit, sweet and sour fruit in the same apple. We advise him to be thorough in his experiment, and begin with the bud.—*South-ern Cultivator.*

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### Education.

**MR. EDITOR:**—This is the first time that I ever *presumed* to present myself before the public; neither would I now, but for the deep interest I feel in the cause of Education.—The subject has been touched in the pages of the Farmer, and I do hope many able pens will be enlisted in its behalf.

I have viewed with pain the apathy which has prevailed upon this subject. Did the public feel that interest it ought, the youth who wish to obtain an education need not leave the hallowed fireside, and seek the polluted circles at the boarding school—where, unseen by the watchful eye of the parent, they frequently form habits and principles that unfit them for the interesting relations and duties of domestic life. Many who assume the interesting and *soul-absorbing* responsibilities of teaching youth, engage in it to procure a better living, or perchance to assist (more readily) their infirm parents. They enter upon the work, ignorant of the peculiar trials and duties of their profession: they strive to do well, but in many cases fail and become discouraged—whereas could they have the aid and sympathy of those for whom they labor, they might become useful and successful teachers. I have often heard the complaint from such, "with *all my efforts*, I fail to rouse the ambition of my scholars." I attribute the fault, *chiefly*, to parents.

The children, during a long vacation, trifle away their time, and never open a book—when, for a trifling present now and then, they might be induced to read more or less every day—and the more they read, willingly, the more will they love their book. Every child, at the age of five years, should have the promise of a pocket Bible, (and as many other books as you please,) as soon as he reads it through. His eagerness to possess so handsome a treasure, will induce him to spend much less time at play. Money so expended will answer a double purpose: he will be learning to read, and in that time (at least) will not be exposed to the company of vicious play-mates—will be forming a taste for pure and refined literature, and will be treasuring up "that word which is able to make him wise unto salvation." O, that the talent and influence of our Peninsula might be enlisted in this noble but neglected subject—O, that they might speak out in *trumpet-tone*—that the echo of their voices might be heard through our woods and plains—and wake up the dormant energies of our whole population.

But I shall weary your patience. If you think this worthy a place in your valuable journal, it is at your service.

MARION.

Jackson County, Oct. 14, 1843.

**MY MOTHER**, active, cheerful, and constantly occupied in domestic affairs, sought pleasure nowhere, and found happiness and contentment everywhere.—*Mrs. Grant.*

**TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.**—Take a newspaper or a part of one, according to the size of the glass. Fold it small, and dip it into a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze it out in your hand as you would a sponge, and then rub it hard all over the face of the glass taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams.—In fact the paper must be only completely moistened or dampened all through. After the glass has been well rubbed with a wet paper, let it rest a few minutes; and then go over it with a fresh dry newspaper (folded small in your hand) till it looks clear and bright—which it will almost immediately, and with no further trouble.

This method (simple as it is) is the best and most expeditious for cleaning mirrors and it will be found so on trial—giving a clearness and polish that can be produced by no other process. It is equally convenient, speedy and effective. The inside of window panes may be cleaned in this manner to look beautifully and clear; the windows being first washed on the out side. Also, the glasses of spectacles, &c. The glass globe of an astral lamp may be cleaned with a newspaper, in the above manner.—*Maine Farmer.*

**TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOARDS.**—Moisten clay with boiling water, and spread a thick plaster of it over the grease; let it remain all night before scouring with hot water. If necessary, repeat the process.

Young ladies miss a figure when they blush and make a dozen apologies to their male acquaintances, who happen to find them at the tub, with a check apron on and sleeves up.—Cobbett fell in love with his wife when in this interesting condition; and no woman was of more service to man. Real men—men of sterling sense—are always pleased to see their female acquaintances at work. Then never blush, never apologize, if found in your homespun attire, stirring coffee, washing the hearth, or rinsing the clothes. It should be your pride and glory to labor, for industrious habits are certainly the best recommendation you can bring to worthy young men who are seeking wives. Those who would sneer at these habits, you may depend upon it, will make poor companions, for they are miserable fools and consummate blockheads.

**AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.**—Talk, indeed, of your pantomime and gaudy shows—your processions, and installations, and coronations! Give me for a beautiful sight, a neat and smart woman, heating her own oven, and setting her own bread! And if the bustle does make the sign of labor glitter on her brow, what man would not kiss that off, rather than lick the plaster from the cheek of a duchess?—*Cobbett.*

The most respectable ladies in the world are those engaged in making butter and cheese in the country, and the most fashionable ones too. They are always at home, affable, and if a gentleman is not so homely as to frighten the cow he is always welcome to half the milking stool, whereon, in twilight's golden hour, he can make love if he wishes.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

## Our Chat with Readers.

WELL, good friends, here we are again—"talking on paper." But we don't feel like writing—not we! "It snows, blows, and is cold, frosty weather"—aye, a young winter is upon us! The unexpected cold, wintry weather, which ushers in November, has completely chilled our faculties. Besides, we expected to be on our *tour* ere this, and holding *verbal* converse with friends and patrons—but this "shocking bad weather" has taken us all a-back. (Whew, how the wind whistles!—Wonder if our readers are prepared for winter? their crops all gathered—houses banked, and all other things equal?—Faith, we hope they are ready and happy!) Again: we have the *blues*—the real *indigo blues*!—for we are in debt, and *can't pay*, just because some six hundred of our subscribers *won't*—no, we beg pardon, have *neglected* or *forgotten* to,—pay us only \$1, each!

But still we have good reason to "hope, even in misery!"—for we are constantly receiving additional encouragement and support. New friends are coming to the aid of the Farmer, from all sections of this State, and northern Indiana. This increase of subscribers is the best possible evidence that our labors are appreciated—that our publication is worthy of support. And are there not scores of others who wish to subscribe, not only to benefit themselves and their families, but to aid in sustaining a journal exclusively devoted to the best interests of the West? If so, *this is the time*—for by subscribing *now*, they will secure a useful family paper for perusal during the long winter evenings, and assist us so that we shall be enabled to enlarge our sheet at the end of the year.

The contents of this number are not very rich, so far as our own labors are concerned. The contributions of our friends, however, we consider interesting and valuable. The articles, on preceding pages, relative to Agricultural Associations, are deserving of particular attention by the farming community of Michigan. Let every farmer *do something* toward organizing and sustaining Ag. Societies, and Michigan will not long remain behind her sister States, in the science and practice of Agriculture.

Parents are referred to the essay on Education, by "Marion," for some truthful remarks worthy of their especial attention.

## A Chapter for Delinquents!

## TEXT:

D. D. T. MOORE—Sir: Enclosed I send you \$1 00 for my paper: whether that will pay for the year, or not, you must be the judge. I have been rather tardy in remitting the money, for fear you might serve the subscribers to the Farmer, as Mr. Harsha did—or as he did me. [Pardon me if I distrust you a little, as you are an entire stranger to me.] I paid him for the Farmer, for a year, but never received all the numbers. I was quite anxious to have all the numbers, as I wished to have them bound. His not sending the full supply of numbers, is the reason why some of my neighbors have discontinued the Farmer under your charge.

I have been an advance paying subscriber since the commencement of the paper, (until it passed into your hands;) and when Mr. Snow commenced its publication I took some pains to obtain subscribers, and succeeded in sending him several names—and would again make a similar effort, were I assured the paper would not wind up in the middle of a volume. I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Snow, which, by some, might be considered a good reason why I should take an interest in assisting to increase his subscription list. That possibly, to some extent, may be true: but I deeply feel, (as a farmer,) the necessity of sustaining a public journal of the kind you publish, in this State—and will use my endeavors to sustain such a journal, by subscribing for it myself and persuading others to do the same.

Sir, if I live, and your paper continues what it is now, (and should be,) devoted to the interests of the Agricultural and Horticultural community of Michigan, you may rest assured of seeing my name among your subscribers—and in future an advanced paying one, I trust.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, W. B. Scio, Michigan, Sept. 30, 1843.

## CONTEXT:

THE above letter undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of many of our distant readers, relative to the publication of this journal. It tells *why* so few of the many who are *subscribers* to, have become *patrons* of the Michigan Farmer:—Because the *Western Farmer*, formerly published at *Detroit*, (and with which we had no connection whatever,) was irregularly issued, &c. Perhaps this is the sole reason why there are now on our subscription book, the names of *over SIX HUNDRED DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS!!!* And while we are gratified at the *cause* of this delinquency, (for the reason that it is not chargeable upon ourselves,) we deeply lament the *fact*, and its *effects*—which greatly retard our efforts in the publication of the Farmer. The non-payment of their subscriptions, by *many* of our subscribers, has already subjected us to much inconvenience and embarrassment, and prevented us from improving the paper as we desired.

Indeed, nothing but indomitable courage, and energetic industry and perseverance, on our part, could have surmounted the obstacles with which we have had to contend, and kept the paper in existence. But we have been, and still are determined to do all in our power to merit success.

Young, sanguine, and imbued bounteously with hope and courage, we believed in the outset that, with the exercise of untiring industry and perseverance, an agricultural journal could be permanently established in Michigan. We believed that the enterprising farmers of Michigan would award adequate support to a journal of this character, if properly conducted and regularly issued.

Thus far we have fulfilled our engagements with subscribers—and accomplished more than we promised or expected to do, at the commencement. And, while we pledge ourselves to continue in the course we have so far pursued, and to improve the paper as fast as possible—to render it, so far as our talents and means, will allow, an able and useful advocate of the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of Michigan—we *ask* and *urge every delinquent to immediately PAY HIS SUBSCRIPTION!* By doing this simple act of justice, subscribers will perform a duty, relieve us from embarrassment, and benefit themselves by enabling us to considerably enlarge and improve the Farmer at the close of this volume. Reader, are *you* a delinquent?—If aye, please hand *one dollar* to your Post Master, with a request to forward the same to our address. Do this, *now*—and may kind Heaven bless you for the act!

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Michigan vs. New England.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER—Sir: While reading the New York Express, of the 13th instant, I noticed an article entitled "A Big One,"—in relation to an apple presented to the editor of the *North-Hampton Courier*, weighing *eighteen* ounces, and measuring *fourteen* inches. Now, Sir, I have just seen an apple, left at the store of WM. HINSDALL by DAVID MEECH, Esq. of this place, which weighs *nineteen and a half* ounces, and measures *fifteen* inches in circumference! Send to Michigan, Mr. Editor of New England, for *mammoths*.

I should mail you the apple, had I the franking privilege to the extent some members of Congress have assumed.

Yours truly,

B. HOLBROOK, JR.

Plymouth, Mich., Oct. 21, 1843.

WE are glad to record the above. It is another evidence that the soil and climate of Michigan are admirably adapted to fruit growing—and the town of *Plymouth*, in particular.



**Silk Culture.**

In our last, we promised to give, in this number, some information relative to the Silk Culture. And we cannot perhaps, better fulfil that promise than by copying from the proceedings of a meeting of Silk growers, held in Rochester, N. Y., during the recent State Fair in that city. The primary object of the meeting was, "to collect and impart information on the culture and manufacture of Silk."

We extract from the proceedings, (as published in the "New Genesee Farmer,") only such portions as we think will most interest our readers:

"Much interesting information was elicited. Several of the persons present had been engaged six, seven, and eight years in the business, with varied success. The amount of cocoons raised this year by those present, as near as could be ascertained, was 2,150 pounds.

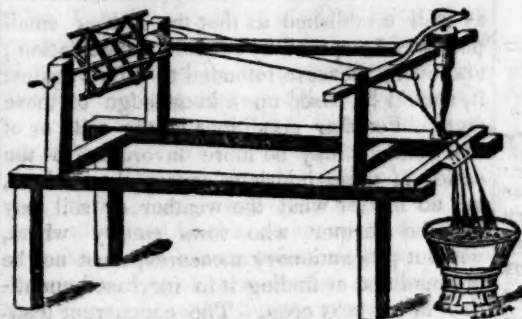
The experience and opinions given, were very discrepant as to the value of the *Muticulturalis* for feeding; some considering it as absolutely good for nothing, some as profitable only in the first ages of the worm, and others believing it little inferior to any other tree, provided it be properly cultivated and fed.—But all were unanimous as to the superiority of the White Mulberry, and that, when it could be had, it should always be used after the last moulting.

But the subject that most engrossed and interested the meeting, was the causes of disease, especially in the last age of the worm. So varied and complex, however, were the circumstances under which disease and consequent failure had occurred in the experience of different individuals, that no very satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, as to the true cause or causes of disease. One gentleman was very confident that he could always arrest disease by clearing off the litter and sick worms. Another was equally confident, that even then, *too high a temperature*, when the worm was large and about to wind, would as certainly produce sickness, as uncleanness. The prevalent opinion seemed to be, that filth, too many worms in a given space, want of ventilation, and too high a temperature, one or all combined, were the usual causes of disease. Of course the appropriate remedies were obvious. The discussion of these topics being continued to a late hour, the meeting adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 21st, at one of the tents on the ground occupied by the State Fair.

Sept. 21. Met pursuant to adjournment, when it was

**Resolved**, That, from the experience of the members of this meeting, we have every inducement to proceed in the prosecution of the culture of silk."

**SILK.**—Silk is spun by the larvæ or caterpillars belonging to different species of *Phalæna*. It forms the bail, or cocoon, in which the silk-worm envelopes itself in passing to



Piedmontese Silk Reel.

the chrysalis state. The fibre, which constitutes this ball, is so small, that a single thread, when unwound, is often twelve hundred yards in length. The original threads are too fine for manufacturing purposes, and therefore, in winding or reeling them off from the cocoons, the ends or threads of several cocoons are joined together, and reeled out of warm water, which softens their natural gummy covering, and causes them to cohere into a single thread. Silk, as it is spun by the animal, is of a color varying from white to reddish yellow. Its texture is very strong and elastic. It communicates to water a mucilaginous character, owing to the solution of its gummy part; but the silk itself is insoluble in water or alcohol.—*The Useful Arts*.

**CRANBERRIES.**—This pleasant fruit is now received in large quantities from the West.—The crops at the East are said to have been cut off in a great measure by frost; and the market is now supplied by the westward; and no doubt Michigan cranberries will be eaten in the very head quarters of cranberries, Barnstable, Mass. We had no idea, until to-day, of the quantity sold in this city. One house in Front street, sold within a few days, 250 barrels, received from Michigan, at \$3 and \$3 50 per bbl., and have had application for more than they can supply. Of the same lot, 3000 bbls. went over the western rail-road to Boston, and were there sold as soon as received.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**GROWTH OF MICHIGAN.**—Those who have not examined closely the returns of the several U. S. censuses, are not generally aware that Michigan, for the last two periods of ten years, has increased in population at a higher rate than any other State or Territory; and that she has even outstripped Ohio, as to rate of increase, at the same relative stages of their growth. From 1820 to 1830, the rate of increase of the population of Michigan was 225 per cent; the next highest during the same period was Illinois; which was 185 per cent; Alabama, 142 per cent, &c. From 1830 to 1840, her rate of increase was 622 per cent; or from a population of 28,001, (exclusive of the counties now embraced in Wisconsin,) to 212,267. The next highest State or Territory as to rate of increase during the same period, was Arkansas, being 221 per cent; then Illinois, at 202 per cent; Mississippi, 174 per cent; Missouri, 173 per cent; Indiana, 93 per cent, &c.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

**SUMMARY.**

**THE Michigan City Gazette** of the 16th ult., says: "There is now in store 65,000 bushels of wheat, and there has been shipped, since harvest, 41,000 bushels, making one hundred and six thousand bushels brought into this city since the close of harvest."

**OUR WHEAT MARKET** continues crowded as heretofore. On Friday last, 3,000 bushels were sold here, brought in by teams; and the daily average, the weather and roads being favorable, will not fall much short of that amount. Within a few days past, teams have arrived here from Jackson county, with loads of wheat.—*Monroe Advocate*.

**SNOW EAST!**—The Rochester Democrat of Saturday says—"Our citizens found it snowing yesterday morning when they got up; and it continued snowing through the day. It must have fallen to the depth of eight or ten inches."

**GREAT CURIOSITY.**—Our readers have all heard of the famous Copper Rock of Lake Superior. It is now in this city, in the possession of Julius Eldred, Esq., who, after much expense and several months of hard labor, has succeeded in removing it. It is supposed to weigh about four tons, and is nearly pure copper—about 95 per cent. Its location was in the bed of the Ontonagon River, in the Upper Peninsula, about 300 miles above the Sault de Ste Marie. We understand that this rock will be exhibited to visitors to-day, in the room immediately below this office.—*Det. Adv.*

**PAINTING HOUSES.**—Paint when applied in cold weather becomes hard and durable; whereas if applied in a hot and dry season, the oil immediately penetrates the wood, leaving the lead nearly dry, which will soon wear off.

**DR. JOHNSON**, when in the fulness of years and knowledge, said, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something that I should have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

**SPARE MINUTES.**—Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true as well as a striking line, when he affirmed that—"Sands made the mountain, moments made the year." Of all the portions of our life, the spare minutes are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden.

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.

Getting into debt without intending to pay, is an improvement on stealing.

It is 272 years since potatoes were introduced into Europe.

Wisconsin, it is said, will have for sale this year, 1,000,000 bushels wheat.



## SELECTIONS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

## Smutty Wheat.

It is a fact not to be disputed, that a very large portion of the wheat grown in the U. States the present year, contains more or less smut. We notice complaints of it from every quarter, and almost every state, and in many cases the quantity present will be a serious drawback on the value of the crop. To what is this general prevalence of the smut to be attributed? Not to any thing unfavorable to the crop during the present season, for all are aware that the quality of the wheat grown was never better; but in the midst of this beautiful wheat, the dark, green, upright ears of smut, some lower and some higher, were generally to be found, the berry as plump as that of the pure wheat, but fetid, nasty, black, sure to injure it for seed, or spoil flour, if ground in mills and furnished with the best apparatus for cleaning.

Two probable causes only can be assigned, and of these both may have been active, or more or less co-operated to produce such a result. One cause assigned, is the unfavorable state of the weather during the month of September, or the time in which the wheat crop of this country is usually put in. From the 6th to the 30th, there was scarcely a day in which some rain did not fall, and those who took advantage of the best days to sow, were obliged to do it on ground unfit for the reception of seed; while those who were from the condition of their fields obliged to wait, sowed too late, and in most cases on soils still too wet for healthy germination and vegetation. The unfavorable condition of soils generally at the time of sowing, and the lateness of putting in seed generally cannot be denied; but we think the perishing of so large a portion of plants during the winter, rather than the smut, the result of this late or unfavorable sowing; as we have seen smut in abundance from fields sown early, and while the soil was in first rate order.

The other cause to which we have alluded as the cause of the increase of smut, is the decrease of the practice of liming wheat before sowing. 30 years since, smut in wheat was one of the greatest evils the farmer had to encounter. The practice of soaking or washing seed wheat in brine, and then drying it with quick lime, was discovered and generally adopted, and in a few years smutty wheat nearly ceased to be known. Many farmers, it is true, were too lazy or careless to lime their wheat, but such frequently purchased their seeds from those who had grown it pure by that treatment, and for many years it was rare to find a load of smutty wheat sent to market. The danger apparently past, the practice of brining and liming has gradually fallen into disuse, even with good farmers, and the natural result has been, that smut in the wheat crop is again rapidly on the increase, and threatens to become as injurious as ever, unless preventative means are promptly resorted to, such as were before so effective.—That smut is infectious, or can be communicated from diseased to pure grain, is a fact

as well established as that the itch or small pox may be spread by contact or inoculation; and every measure intended to guard against it, should be based on a knowledge of these facts. Peculiar conditions of the soil, or of the weather, may be more favorable to the action of these injurious causes than others, but no matter what the weather or soil may be, the farmer who sows smutty wheat, without precautionary measures, must not be disappointed at finding it in increased quantities in his next crop. The concurrent testimony of wheat purchasers and millers, that smutty wheat has been gradually on the increase for several years, should put farmers on the alert, and induce a general recurrence to some measures for arresting the evil; and when the evil is one that may be so easily and quickly removed, there can be no excuse for permitting its continuance.

**GREAT MILKER.**—A Durham cow, owned by Cyrus P. Smith Brooklyn, N. Y., gave from 32 to 34 quarts of milk daily, for twenty days, commencing seven days after calving. This was in September. For three months in succession, she gave not less than 32 quarts per day. For ten months she gave an average of 27 quarts per day. Besides hay and grass in their season, she was fed on ground corn and oats, meal, ship-stuff and carrots, sugar beets and potatoes; changing the feed once a week, as it was found that on any one course of feed more than a week, the quantity of milk diminished, and by a change it increased.—*Selected.*

**HOG POISONED BY TOBACCO.**—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, says he lately lost one of his best hogs, a very fine one, by its having accidental access to, and eating a few stems of tobacco, which had been boiled for the purpose of making a liquor to destroy lice on an animal. The effect was extensive swelling of the intestines, and then of the whole system, with speedy mortification.—Tobacco stems are frequently boiled for the purpose indicated, and great caution should be used in disposing of them.

**NEW STONE-WARE FACTORY.**—We have just returned from an inspection of the New Stone-ware Manufactory of Mr. ELISHA TAYLOR, of this city. It is the only one in the State, and the work is of the very best quality. He obtains his clay from Ohio, and employs some eight or ten in his factory. Thus we flourish in Michigan, and factory after factory, of one kind or another, is dotting the face of our fertile plains in every direction; and yet there is room for more:—More business and hard working men, and for the safe investments of millions of capital.—*Detroit Magazine.*

**WATER TILES** of thick glass are now used in Paris to convey water through the city.—They are coated with bitumen, and inserted in each other at the ends with bitumen joints. It is said they will bear a much greater pressure than cast iron, and are thirty per cent cheaper.

## Cornstalk Molasses.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle, of what we should have pronounced, had we not been informed to the contrary, first quality Sugar House Molasses, it having the appearance of that article. It was manufactured from corn-stalks, by James S. Pope, Esq., an enterprising farmer and planter of this District, who has spared neither time nor expense in bringing to perfection an experiment which has so often been tried, but we have never heard of its having been brought to so successful an issue, in this District. We wish him success in his future experiments. The following explanatory note accompanied the bottle of molasses:—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

**Mr. F. W. DURISOE.**—Dear Sir: I take the liberty of requesting you to publish for the information of the public, an experiment which I have lately made in extracting syrup from the corn-stalk. I allotted about seventy hills square for my experiment, from which I made about twenty-five gallons of syrup. I present you with a specimen, which will enable you to judge of its quality. I deferred too long in stripping the shoot from the stalk. I think that if the shoot had been stripped in time, the yield would have been increased. I am inclined to think that an acre, if in a high state of improvement, and well cultivated, can be made to yield, at least, seventy-five gallons. The corn should be drilled, and the drills about three feet apart.—Planting in this manner, will prevent the corn from shooting, (so it is said,) and will enable the stalk to retain the juice. It is evident that the shoot should not be permitted to remain on the stalk until the grain begins to form. Yours &c., JAMES S. POPE.

**TO DRY COWS INTENDED FOR FATTENING.**—Take an ounce of powdered alum, boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then boil in this whey a large handful of sage, till it is reduced to one quart; rub the udder with a little of it, and give her the rest to drink. First milk her clean, and afterwards draw a little milk every second day, least the udder become over charged. Repeat the dose and operation if necessary.—*Monk's Ag. Dictionary.*

**THE MECHANIC.**—The following beautiful article is from "The Carpenter of Rouen," a popular play:

"The Mechanic, sir, is one of God's noblemen. What have mechanics not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank, and at the mechanics bidding compelled to turn it? Have not the mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to their wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphant on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are flood gates of knowledge, and the kings and queens are decorated with their handiworks. He who made the Universe was the first Mechanic."



**The Canada Thistle.**

Will grow on the poorest soils, and seems more partial to clay, or soil inclining to clay, than any other, probably from its tenacity and adhering to the light downy substance attached to the seed, and retaining it where it vegetates the ensuing spring. By means of this down, it floats in the air and is scattered to great distances. It is generally found on naked or uncultivated spots, and by the road-side, seldom or never on fields in grass.

It is often introduced by grass seeds, particularly timothy and clover, which have been gathered where the thistle is prevalent, and which has probably been the principal means by which it has been introduced into this State. The banks of our canals and rail-roads, are lined with them. Thirty miles north of this, they seem to have obtained a foothold so permanent, that they have not only taken possession of the sides of the roads, but whole fields are covered with them. About five or six years since, when on a visit to that section, I was much surprised at the apparent apathy with which the farmers viewed them. They were then ripe, and the air filled with their light downy seed, floating in every direction.

Ploughing and working among them, unless it is followed up with a determination of extirpating them, seems rather to increase than destroy them. It is my opinion, from careful observation, that they spread from the roots, and according to the best of my calculation, at the rate of four to five feet in every direction; and the result of my experiments, observations and reflections, has brought me to the following conclusions and theory: that by whatever means the foliage, or leaves, or stalks of the plant are continually and frequently destroyed for one season, or two at most, during the months of June, July, August and September, will destroy the Canada thistle.

It is a settled principle in physiology, that leaves are as essential to vegetables, as lungs are to animals; and that without the healthful exercise of these organs, both the vegetable and the animal will become diseased and ultimately die. Leaves are as necessary to the roots of plants as roots are to the leaves; they are mutually dependent on each other, and one cannot long exist without the other. The repeated and complete defoliation of a plant, therefore, must soon be fatal to its roots, and an effectual mode of eradicating them.

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Three-hills Farm, N. Y., July 4th, 1843.

**CAN'T AND WON'T.**—*Won't* is a great word for little folks to speak. It don't sound well from tiny lips. But great as it is, the same tiny lips which squeeze it out, are obliged to eat it up again. And it is a hard word to eat. It is a jaw-breaker, and it don't taste good, neither. Indeed a bitter pill it is. You had better not speak it. It's a saucy word, which will always bring you into trouble.

But *can't* is the lazy boy's word. If you indulge yourself in saying *can't*, we fear you will never do anything. You had better cross it out of your dictionary. *Master Can't* will never come to any thing.—*Selected.*

**RAIL-ROAD FROM BUFFALO TO DETROIT.**

The Toronto Examiner of Wednesday last says it has been informed that a number of American capitalists, have entered upon preliminary arrangements, for the formation of a rail-road from opposite Detroit to Fort Erie, or some other advantageous terminus opposite this city. We understand adds the Examiner, that Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M. P. P., has been addressed by the company, and that he promised them his strenuous support, in the Provincial Legislature, in the procuring of the necessary authority to enable them to carry their project into operation. The Examiner, which is edited by Mr. Hinks the Inspector General of Canada, who is likely to be well informed respecting a matter of this kind, warmly commends the project, and recommends the "removal of any obstacle standing in the way of the undertaking."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

TAKE a well dressed, swell loafer, put him on a sofa, and rest one end of the sofa on the shoulder of a farmer, and the other end on the shoulder of a mechanic, and you have an illustration of the "upper" and the "lower" classes of society.

He that accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may ere long be obliged to sell his necessities.

**FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!**

THE members of the Kalamazoo Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified, that the following assessments have been made by the directors, on all notes in force on the following days, to wit:

January 1st, 1843	1 1-2 per cent.
February 20th "	2 " "
March 22nd "	1-2 " "
April 11th "	1-2 " "
May 1st "	1 " "
Sept. 1st "	1 " "

Making 7 per cent.

Said per cent to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any previous endorsements, and to be paid on or before the first day of November next either at the office of the Company, or to a duly authorized agent who will be furnished with the roll under the seal of the company.

All who neglect to pay their assessments are referred to Section 2nd of Article 2nd of the By Laws attached to each policy, for the consequences.

It is confidently expected that the members will be prepared to pay their assessments PROMPTLY, as by so doing, the company can relieve themselves of their present indebtedness, and increase their future usefulness.—Should any one neglect or refuse to pay when called upon, suits will be INSTITUTED for the amount of the premium notes, which in all cases will be collected.

Office of the Kal. M. Ins. Co. ?  
Kalamazoo, Sep. 25, 1843.

A. T. PROUTY, Sec'y.

**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**

THE subscriber has a number of pure Cotswold Bucks and Ewes (from six months to 4 years old,) which he would dispose of to breeders in this State, very reasonable, as he is anxious to introduce this valuable breed to Western Farmers. Farmers and breeders will do well to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, and make early application, as the demand for this breed is very great from other States. The subscriber would either sell, or let Rams for the season.

He will also have ready for delivery in about four weeks, some pure, full-blooded BERKSHIRE Pigs, from imported stock. Price, \$10 per pair.

Application to be made (post paid) to

GEO. HENTIG

Sept 6, 1843: Wm. Marshall, Calhoun Co.

**BANK NOTE TABLE.**

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

<b>Michigan.</b>	Pitt. Relief N. 12 1-2 dis
F. & M. B'k, par	Erie Relief Notes, 25 dis
B'k of St. Clair, par	New York, New Jersey
Mich. Insurance Co. par	and New England par
Oakland County b'k —	Bank of Buffalo 5 dis
River Raisin b'k, par	Clinton County 50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co broke	Watervliet 50 dis
Bank of Michigan 75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff. 35 dis
State Scrip, 18 to 0 dis	Com. b'k Oswego 50 dis
<b>Ohio.</b>	Bank of Lyons, 50 dis
Specie paying bk's 1 dis	B'k America, Buff. 40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati broke	B'k Commerce, do 40 dis
Chillicothe, 10 dis	B'k of Oswego, 25 dis
Cleveland, 55 dis	B'k of Lodi, 25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota 50 dis	Binghampton, 40 dis
Lake Erie 30 dis	Cattaraugus County, 40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton 60 dis	Erie, do 50 dis
Granville, 80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff. 50 dis
Hamilton, 50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k, 50 dis
Lancaster, 50 dis	Millers b'k Clyde 50 dis
M. & Trader's Cin. 15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff. 40 dis
Manhattan, 90 dis	Tonawanda, 40 dis
Miami Exp. Co. 75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo 35 dis
Urbana B'king Co. 75 dis	Western N. Y. 35 dis
<b>Indiana.</b>	Staten Island 55 dis
St. b'k & Branches, 3 dis	Olean, 40 dis
State Scrip, 50 dis	Allegany County 60 dis
<b>Illinois.</b>	St. Law. (Stock and
State Bank, 65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis
Shawnee Town, 65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes 80 dis
<b>Kentucky.</b>	State b'k, Buffalo 75 dis
All good Banks 4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y. 75 dis
<b>Pennsylvania.</b>	Union b'k Buff. 30 dis
Specie paying, 1 dis	<b>Canada.</b>
Erie, 6 dis	All 2 to 3 dis
	<b>Wisconsin.</b>
	Frie and Marine Insu.
	distance Co. Checks, 4 dis

**YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.**

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY  
Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

**1843.****LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.****PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,**

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,) DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

**PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!**

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

**FRESH** Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DINN & GRUBB, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass Orchard Grass Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnep &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the MISSOURI SEED STORE.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Marriage.

MARRIAGE is to woman at once the happiest and the saddest event of life. It is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements, every thing on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she dared to impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counsellor and counselled; and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate, all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of required love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is passed, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations to the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home—who can, coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired.

**FARMERS' BOYS.**—There is a wholesome change going on in public sentiment, which promises to do much for the improvement of the country, and the condition of the people—we mean the change which is taking place among the young in relation to the great work of tilling the soil. A few years ago, and the young men in the country left their fathers' farms as soon as they could get away from them, and the fathers themselves not unfrequently encouraged them in it. A hard hand and a sun-burnt face were deemed poor recommendations in life, and more "genteel" modes of getting a living were sought by the young. But they are beginning to look at the matter in a different light. The dull times through which we have passed lately, have opened their eyes to the fact, that after all, there is nothing like a farmer to stand through all times, as they are quite content to stay at home. The result will be that our farms will be better cultivated, and produce more—that large farms which are not half cultivated, will be divided and well husbanded—and that we shall have a large and virtuous population scattered all over our fertile hills.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

**A MILD TEMPER.**—Be always as mild as you can; a spoonful of honey attracts more flies than a barrel of vinegar. If you must fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness. The human mind is so constructed, that it resists vigor and yields to softness.

**BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.**—As the water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter, so those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

By the Governor of the State of Michigan.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the time is approaching, when, according to a long established and well approved custom, observed by most of the States in the Union, the people unite in rendering Thanksgiving and praise to the great Giver of all good, and

Whereas, though sanctioned by no legal authority, it has been customary for the Chief Executive officer of the several States to recommend a particular day to be set apart for such purpose; and

Whereas, it is a duty incumbent on all to render thanks to the Most High for his divine protection,

Now, therefore, I, John S. Barry, Governor of the State of Michigan, have thought proper to appoint, and by these presents do appoint, Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do hereby recommend to the people of this State to set apart and observe the same accordingly, that they assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and with united hearts render unfeigned thanks to the great Maker and preserver of all things, for the numberless blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year; that he has preserved our lives, maintained peace within our borders, stayed the pestilence, averted famine, rewarded the husbandman with abundant harvests, and preserved to us inviolate our civil and religious institutions, and, with deep humility, confessing our sins, give thanks for all his numerous mercies and humbly ask a continuance of Divine favors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the Capital in the City of Detroit this [L. S.] twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

JNO. S. BARRY.

By the Governor.

R. P. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y of State.

WE SUFFER in proportion as we feel, and we meet with less sympathy if we feel deeply. Many people say to their friends, with a sort of supercilious smile, 'Surely you have no cause for sorrow—you have indeed lost parents and friends; but that must happen to every one.' So it may; but then it does not follow that all hearts are interwoven in the same degree with those of their lost relations and friends.

## SOUTHDOWN &amp; LEICESTER SHEEP.

THE Subscriber has about 200 SOUTHDOWN and LEICESTER SHEEP, which he will sell for cash—or exchange for farming horses, or oats. Enquire at the National Hotel, Detroit. THOS. CHASE. Detroit, Oct. 17, 1843.

## CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

THE Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour at the ware-house of Sackett & Everett, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD, &amp; Co.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

## Agents for the Farmer.

Messrs. LEVI P. GREGG, HIRAM C. HODGE, WM. L. HUBBARD, and PERRY E. FREEMAN, are Traveling Agents for this journal—and authorized to solicit subscriptions, receive moneys, and give receipts for the same.

## Special Notice.

WITH this number we institute a new feature in the publication of the MICHIGAN FARMER. Believing it best for the interests of both publisher and patron, to adopt and rigidly adhere to the CASH SYSTEM, this journal will hereafter be conducted upon that system—or as near as possible. The numerous advantages of this system, on all hands, need not here be particularized.

The Farmer will hereafter be published on the subjoined terms, without deviation:—

§3 No paper will be sent by mail, unless the subscription money accompanies the order—except where an Agent or Post-master becomes responsible for the payment, to be made within three months from the time of subscribing. —§3

In order to place the Farmer within the reach of every individual, it will be furnished to Clubs, Post-masters and Agents at the following extremely low

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1 copy 12 months \$1.	1 copy 6 months, 50 cents.
4 " " 3	3 " " \$2
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15 " " 10	30 " " 10

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D. D. T. MOORE, Jackson, Mich.  
October 2, 1843.

## Remittances by Mail.

"A Post-master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." —Post Master General.

SUBSCRIBERS to the MICHIGAN FARMER and all persons wishing to become such within the United States will observe by the above that by transmitting their orders through the Post-master of the place where they reside, who is legally authorized to act in the premises, the expense of postage may be saved.

## MARRIED,

In Chester, Ohio, on the 3d of September, by Rev. Mr. NASH, NICHOLAS L. SHIPPER, Esq., of the city of New York, to Miss MARY ANN MOORE, (sister of the editor of this paper.) of the former place.

In Kensington, Oakland County, on the 19th ult., by Rev. S. CARY, H. H. BINGHAM, Esq., of Grass Lake, to Miss AMELIA WELLS, of the former place.

## THE MARKETS.

JACKSON, Nov. 2, 1843.

WHEAT is selling in this market, at 45 to 48 cents, according to quality. Flour, \$3.25.

BUFFALO Oct. 31, 1843.

THERE is a better feeling in the flour and grain market, and prices are advancing slightly. We hear of sales of 400 barrels western flour at \$3.80, and of 2000 bushels Northern Ohio wheat at 80 cts. —Gazette.

New York, Oct. 27.

ASHES.—Since our last 125 bbls of pots have been taken at \$4.50, and a few small lots of pearls at \$5.25.

Flour is unchanged. \$4.56 and 62 includes all western of common brands. Southern \$4.50 and 53. Wheat 96 and 100c; rye sold at 65c; 300 bushels northern corn sold in various parcels at 55 and 56.

Pork is unchanged, the price is \$10 and \$11.—Sales are made of sweet beef at \$3.75 and \$5.75. 300 bbls good lard sold at 6c per lb.